

TWO NEW SPECIES OF PHYTOPHAGOUS HYMENOPTERA BELONGING TO THE FAMILIES *ORYSSIDÆ* AND *TENTHREDINIDÆ*, WITH NOTES ON OTHER SAWFLIES.

BY GILBERT TURNER.

The first of these insects agrees in all particulars with Latreille's genus *Oryssus*, the type of which is such a peculiar insect, that Dalman suggested that it should be separated from the *Uroceridæ* and raised to the rank of a family; this has since been done, and it is now placed before the *Uroceridæ*. This family contains only about 20 species in the single genus *Oryssus*, which are very rare but have a wide geographical range, though the species presently to be described is the first recorded from Australia. The second belongs to the genus *Clarissa* of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, the type of which was described by Kirby from a specimen collected and forwarded by me from this district (Mackay, Q).

*ORYSSUS QUEENSLANDENSIS*, n.sp.

♀. Long. corp. 9-10·5 mm.; exp. al. 13·5-15 mm.

Black; a very narrow line of golden-yellow pile on each side of the 1st abdominal segment, a broader line of the same on each side of the 2nd, a roundish spot of the same on each side of the 3rd and 4th, nearly the whole of the upper surface of the 5th and the entire upper surface of the 6th and 7th clothed with pile of the same colour; the pronotum and front of the head also show traces of yellow pile, the latter, however, very faintly. Legs red, darker on the outer than the inner surface. Forewings fuscous, except the tips and extreme bases, which are hyaline, and a broad band rather nearer the base than the apex of a

yellow hyaline colour; nervures black except on the lighter parts of the wings, where they are yellowish; hindwings iridescent hyaline.

The whole insect is covered with fine punctures except a small round spot, which is quite smooth, situated on each side of the upper surface of the first abdominal segment, near its base. Head almost hemispherical, a little broader than long viewed from above; fovea forming a raised ridge or horse-shoe-shaped mark on summit of head; labrum rugose, flattened; jaws short; antennæ hidden at base, composed of the usual ten joints in the female, being very irregular and variable in form, the terminal one very slender. Thorax rounded in front; pronotum forming a regular collar; front of mesonotum slightly keeled in centre, slightly constricted behind at junction with abdomen. Legs stout; tibiæ of hind legs dilated and serrate along upper margin, terminated with a single spine at apex; fore tarsi three-jointed, middle and hind tarsi five-jointed, the penultimate joint in all being the smallest and not always easy to distinguish. Ovipositor slender, spine-shaped, exerted in one specimen but not visible externally in the other.

Mackay, Q.; in March and August.

Described from two specimens, one being considerably worn and showing only traces of the pile on the body.

The specimen taken in August last year was found on a gum fence post and I captured it easily in my fingers; the other was caught by my brother in a net on a fallen log in the scrub where each of us afterwards on different occasions saw another which unfortunately we failed to secure. On attempting to capture it in my fingers it ran quickly along the log for a short distance and on being approached closely it took to the wing, first making a jump off the log, in a manner similar to that of many Chalcids; it again alighted on the log and I then tried to catch it in the net but only succeeded in frightening it away, and never saw it again.

The genus *Oryssus* is remarkable on account of the structure of the ovipositor, the paucity of veins in the wings and the insertion of the antennæ beneath the clypeus close to the mouth.

Dr. Sharp\* gives an illustration of an American species (*O. Sayi*) and a diagram of the head showing the peculiar structure.

## TENTHREDINIDÆ.

### LOPHYRIDINÆ.

#### CLARISSA DIVERGENS, Kirby.

Mr. W. F. Kirby† founded the genus *Clarissa* on a single ♀ specimen which I sent him; I have since then been fortunate enough to capture four more specimens of what I consider to be without doubt the same species; they all, however, differ from Kirby's description in having only 11 joints in the antennæ instead of 12, one of the terminal joints being absent; three of the specimens also have the first three joints of the antennæ more or less rufo-testaceous. The front legs vary from rufo-testaceous to whitish, passing to black on the femora and basal portion of the tibiæ of one specimen; the base of the 1st joint of the hind tarsi is in some rufo-testaceous; and the lighter parts of the legs are of a lighter shade than the general colour of the insect. There is also in all the specimens a small creamy white spot on each side of the 2nd segment of the abdomen. The labrum is whitish.

These specimens, as well as the type, were all taken on the blossom of a small tree or shrub growing at the edge of the scrub in January and February.

#### CLARISSA ATRATA, n.sp.

♂. Long. corp. 5.5-5 mm.; exp. al. 11-12 mm.

Shiny black; 2nd, 3rd and sometimes 4th abdominal segments partially or wholly luteous; four front legs except the coxæ, and

\* Cambridge Nat. Hist., Insects, Part i., p. 506.

† Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 6. Vol. xiv., p. 46, July, 1894.

hind legs except the coxæ, femora and in some the tarsi, whitish. Labrum whitish. Wings iridescent-hyaline with blackish nervures. Antennæ as in *C. divergens*, Kirby, (♀) except that one of the terminal joints is absent.

♀. Long. corp. 6-7 mm.; exp. al. 14-15 mm.

Shiny black; with a small white spot on each side of the 2nd abdominal segment. Four front tibiæ whitish at the base, passing to brown at the apex, tarsi brown; hind legs with trochanters and basal two-thirds of tibiæ whitish; tarsi black. Labrum whitish. Wings and antennæ as in ♂.

Mackay, Q.; in January and February; one pair taken in copula.

Described from five ♂ and seven ♀ specimens, all taken on the same flowering shrubs as *C. divergens*.

#### EURYS INCONSPICUA, Kirby.

Mr. Kirby in his description of this insect (*l.c.* p. 47) omits all mention of the colour of the abdomen, which is luteous with the tip black.

Besides the species already mentioned, I have collected the following in the Mackay district:—

#### TENTHREDINIDÆ.

##### CIMBICINÆ.

*Perga glabra*, Kirby.  
*Gravenhorstii*, Westw. (?)  
*polita*, Leach.  
*univittata*, Kirby.  
*Brullei*, Westw.

##### HYLOTOMINÆ.

*Hylotoma apicale*, Kirby.

##### PTERYGOPHORINÆ.

*Pterygophorus insignis*, Kirby.  
*interruptus*, Klug.  
*Leachii*, Kirby.  
*uniformis*, Kirby.

All the species of *Perga* are found in the forest country only and are very rarely met with. *Pterygophorus Leachii* was fairly abundant in October, 1893, also in the forest, most of the speci-

mens being found on dead saplings; at other times I have found it decidedly rare, having only occasionally come across it, sometimes on blossom. *P. insignis* and *interruptus* and *Eurys inconspicua* are so uncommon that I am unable to say whether they belong to the forest or scrub, nearly all the specimens of these species that I have captured having been found on blossom, usually not far from scrub. The two species of *Clarissa*, *Hylotoma apicale*, and *Pterygophorus uniformis* are undoubtedly scrub insects; the last named, which is the only sawfly that I have found in large numbers, being sometimes very abundant in March, April and May on a vine which grows up after scrub has been felled, the leaves of which, I have very little doubt, form the food of the larvæ.

My thanks are due to Mr. W. W. Froggatt for assistance in preparing this paper, especially for confirming my opinion as to the generic identity of *Oryssus Queenslandensis*, Letreille's definition of the genus not being accessible to me.